Appendix E.

Schedule of Herbicide Application Rates

The Swauk Pine project will use a combination of the following six herbicides to control invasive species depending on location.

Active Ingredient	Trade Names*	Label Application Rates (lbs. of active ingredient per acre)	Selectivity	Residual Soil Activity (half life in days)	Chemical Family/ Mode of Action
Clopyralid	Transline	0.375	broad-leaved plants, mostly Aster, Pea, Nightshade and Knotweed families	most effective at early post-emergence stage 12-70days, ave. 40 days (can be active up to 1 year in compost)	Pyridine carboxylic Acid/ Mimics natural plant hormones (auxins)
Aquatic Glyphosate	Aquamaster	2	no selectivity	no apparent soil activity	None Accepted/ Inhibits three amino acids and protein synthesis
Metsulfuron Methyl	Escort, Ally	0.004	broad-leaved and woody plants	7-42 days, ave. 30 days	Sulfonylurea/ Inhibits enzyme synthesis (acetolactate synthase)
Picloram	Tordon	0.5	broad-leaved and woody plants	20-300 days, ave. 90 days active 3 mo.-2 yrs	Pyridine carboxylic Acid or Picolinic Acid/ Mimics natural plant hormones (auxins)
Triclopyr TEA Salt Terrestrial	Garlon 3A, Tahoe 3A, Confront, Redeem	1.5	woody and broadleaf plants	5.6-46 days, ave.19 days	Pyridine carboxylic acid/plant growth regulator

More information for use and safe application of these herbicides is found at the forest service web site, http://www.fs.fed.us/foresthealth/pesticide/risk.shtml, and is also located in the Botany specialist report.